

ALASKA SENTINEL.

VOL. 3. NO. 48

WRANGELL, ALASKA, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1905

\$2.00 PER YEAR

Keep Your EYES

ON THIS SPACE

F. W. Carlyon



U. S. MAIL STEAMER

Peerless

Carrying Mail, Passengers and Freight, will leave Wrangell

1st and 15th of each Month

At 6:00 O'Clock, A. M.

For Woodsy and West Coast Prince of Wales points.

For particulars, call on
CYRUS F. ORR, Master

PROGRAM OF SERVICES

People's Church for Oct. 1905.

Under the care of the Bishop of Alaska:

Oct. 1—What was the first church?
8—Service of song; subject of address, "The Older Songs."
15—After death, what?
22—Paying debts.
29—What are you going to do with Jesus?

Interpreted service, 10:30; Junior Christian Endeavor, 11:30;
Sunday school, 2:30; Christian Endeavor, 4; Evening Service, 7:30.

You are Earnestly Invited to Attend.

H. P. CORSER, Minister.

Good Business and Stand FOR SALE

My stock and fixtures, which means "the whole cheese," in the town of Wrangell, Alaska, is for sale. My stock consists of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Canned Goods, Jewelry, Etc.

And it all goes at a bargain for cash. If you want a snap, do not wait, but come at once, and "get in on the ground floor."

SING LEE CO.

Pacific Brand

Strictly Farm-made Cream
It Contains only Pure Cow's Cream.

ASK YOUR GROCERYMAN

Our Local Grist.

The Wrangell Robt Tannery will tan your furs and hides properly.
E. WEST & P. HATCHER.

The Alki takes south this trip 27,500 cases of salmon, the biggest load ever taken out of Alaska on a steamer.

Happy (not Hooligan) Harry Malone came down on the last Seattle, and stopped in town for a few days.

Charley Erickson, of the New York Exchange, Juneau, was a passenger up on the last trip of the Humboldt. He had just returned from a trip east, and reported a good time.

Among those who came over from Klawack on the last trip of the Peerless were Frank Levi, the standby vice-president of the cannery, and Dr. Mary Chisholm, who go to San Francisco for a visit, and Capt. Roy Cole and Frank Thompson, who go to Bell Island Hot Springs for their health. They are some of Klawack's best people.

The Wrangell Drug Co.

Some improvements and repairs have been made to the roof of the Wrangell Hotel building.

Mike Lynch is at home again, after an absence of several months spent at Dawson and other inland points.

Attorney Oscar Foote, who had been attending court at Ketchikan, returned to Juneau on the Dolphin.

Denny's have moved their restaurant into the east room of the McKinnon block, and are very comfortably fixed up.

Marshall Shoup was a passenger on the Seattle for Ketchikan, where he went on official business as a court officer.

Messrs. McBride and Tripp, two Juneau mining men have been here several days waiting to get to Copper Mountain.

Mr. F. C. Strickland, watchman at the Olympic camp, came in last week and is waiting to return to Woodsy again.

George Card, the logging man, came in from Brush Island last Saturday to spend Sunday at the old home in Wrangell.

John G. Grant went to Ketchikan on the Seattle to take out his final papers, returning on the Dolphin. He reports Ketchikan quite lively.

Charley Bieby and Lloyd Bitter came over from the Portage Mountain claims, last Friday. Charley reports everything running nicely over at the mines.

Each season about the time the first snow falls you may look for the Mitchell Bros. miners to arrive down the river, and this year is no exception. They arrived at this place a little after noon, Sunday.

LOST—In Ketchikan, about September 10 a white fox-terrier dog with brown head, lame in one hind leg, name, "Baldy," had on collar when lost. \$20 reward for return of dog to Wrangell. Inquire at this office.

During his leisure hours at the Santa Ana cannery, Capt. Amundson caught and put down a barrel of fine salted trout the past season. SIXTEEN got several nice messes, and they were excellent. Thanks, Capt.

Messrs. R. Fosness and Albert Johnson were up from the Lincoln Rock lighthouse last Friday after provisions and mail, reporting the house still standing solid as the rock of Gibraltar, despite the recent high winds and heavy seas. Albert is a helper now.

One day last week a big halibut was disappearing among the smelt and other small fish under the log boom at the mill, when Fred Wieg got his eye on him, and brought his pike pole into use, with a result that Mr. Halibut was soon captured. The fish proved to be four feet long.

"John T. Spickett, the well-known boniface, returned on the Jefferson feeling fit and dandy. John spent the past six months in California to recuperate from the effects of a hard siege with the typhoid fever—'Dip'." The SENTINEL is pleased to know that Mr. Spickett has so far recovered as to be able to return, and hopes that his improved health may be permanent.

On of the trimmest little steamers in this region is the Vixen, that is owned and operated by Messrs. Bland & Stewart, the fox men, who came in from Conclusion Island last Friday. The Vixen is about forty feet long and six feet beam, and so arranged as to afford comfort for five or six persons, and is just the thing for knocking about the inside waters of southeastern Alaska.

Messrs. Woodbridge & Lowery came in from the Juneau and Klawack mines, and were here for a few days' stay in town. They brought with them one of the prettiest pieces of clouded marble that was ever seen in any man's country. It is about six inches square and two feet long, very dark and takes a beautiful polish. There is no need of going away from home for monuments with as fine material as this at our very door.

The Thibet Creek mining people, J. W. Haskins and others are expected down the river at any time, and not the least important among them will be "Uncle John" Finlayson, who, although almost at the 100 mark, has taken up mining claims on Dease Lake, the past summer, and has allowed no trains to get away from him on the pack trails.

COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS.

When Mayor Jensen called the town council to order and Clerk Worden called the roll, all members of the council except M. R. Rosenthal (absent from town) and G. V. Carson were in their seats.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

A number of petitioners asked to have two street lights placed between the power house and the dairy barn, and on motion the matter was referred to the street committee, as was also the matter of placing a light on the alley leading up the hill near the old drug store building in the eastern part of town.

The street committee reported a defective walk on Stickine Avenue near the Mantle property, and also on Cow alley near the property of Robert Reid and F. P. Lynch, and the committee were instructed to see that the same is repaired.

The poundmaster's report, showing 18 dogs captured and disposed of, was read and ordered filed.

The question of properly housing the fire extinguishers for winter and the proper arranging of the fire bell, were taken up and discussed.

BILLS ALLOWED.

Joe. Mersch, barrel of cement.....	\$ 4 35
W. E. L. & P. Co., lights for Sept.....	3 85
St. M. T. Co., supplies.....	14 00
Sawmill Co., lumber.....	41 05
J. G. Grant, freight and drayage.....	26 86
G. V. Carson, supplies.....	95
Alaska Sentinel, printing.....	1 70
H. D. Campbell, supplies, etc.....	20 60
Ole Aase, labor.....	27 20
M. H. Innan, killing 18 dogs.....	9 00
Chapman Bros., school furniture.....	290 45
Total.....	\$ 481 21

After this came a few remarks under the heading of the "good of the town," and the council adjourned.

A crew of Filipinos from the cable ship Burnside attacked the city marshal at Juneau while he was trying to arrest them for hiliarity, but that worthy caused a "balloon ascension in the Tagalog village" with a six-shooter. The little brown men swarmed around the officer, and he lay about with his "black-jack" until they came too fast for him, when he produced a large juice "can" with which he immediately proceeded to make cute little round perforations in the epidermises of the niggers. The Record-Mirror of the 3rd says: "One of the Filipinos was hit in the leg, but on inquiry aboard the Burnside it is learned that it was only a scratch. It was reported that another was shot in the arm, but thus far only one man has applied for medical attention on the ship. Marshal Burnett received a black eye and a badly scratched face, but otherwise is none the worse for his experience."

After an absence of several weeks spent in the Cook's Inlet section, Capt. Edwin Hofstad reached home on the City of Seattle, looking the picture of health, and feeling better than he looked. Questioned as to the truthfulness of the statement quoted in the Sentinel from the Seattle Star, a few weeks ago, the Capt. said that in the main the account was correct, though the account of the fabulous richness of the mines was considerably overdrawn. The Klamath miner reported to have been killed by the natives and robbed, there was no doubt, as everything showed that to be the case. Capt. Hofstad has great confidence in the future of that section and the richness of the same in which he is interested. We are pleased to see the Capt. at home again.

A press dispatch from Washington says: "As a result of the visit of speaker Cannon of congress to Alaska, many reforms will be proposed at the next session. Alaska will be given representation in congress and it has been suggested by Cannon that she should have three delegates instead of one, the three to be chosen, one from the southeastern portion of the district, the second from the Nome country and the third from interior Alaska, the Tanana country. It is also proposed to have an Alaska committee in the house to look after legislation for the district. Another plan has been proposed and that is that Alaska be handled similar to a bad man in the affairs of the District of Columbia be administered."

* Last summer, when that prince of good fellows, Harry Greif, was over on a fishing and hunting trip, he became deeply interested in the Alaska garnets, and when he returned to his home in Chicago, he took a number of them with him. He showed them to his friends, who decided him to sell that the crystals had been cut and then placed in some sort of cement. They would not believe that the garnets formed, naturally into the rock. But Harry knew better, as he had seen the loveliest and some of them cut. Last week Alex. Vreagt received two of the finished stones, and they are indeed beautiful, having a lustre and sparkle like a ruby.

Harry Wallace is at Petersburg and is a jolly good fellow. Bruno Greif is at Wrangell, and is another jolly good fellow. Both are great jokers. Mr. Greif had a pair of wooden shoes (German style) and he has sent them to Harry. And you should have seen the box in which they were shipped. It was made of inch-and-a-half planking, nailed together with 2x2x2x2 nails, and was 18x40 inches in size. Of course Harry will appreciate the shoes, but he'll wonder what in thunder Greif wanted to ship his winter's firewood all the way from Wrangell to Petersburg for.

Judge Gunnison on Monday last announced the appointment of A. V. R. Snyder as court and assessor for Wrangell, and the appointment will meet the approval of the people of southeastern Alaska in general and Wrangell in particular, for Mr. Snyder, as editor of the Sentinel, has shown himself not only a friend of justice and right, but one who is brave enough to stand up for it when it is being crushed to earth. Accept our congratulations, Judge.—Transcript.

Norman & Hughes is the name of Wrangell's new association of physicians, Dr. W. Hughes having formed a partnership with Dr. F. C. Norman, late of Michigan. Dr. Norman came up on the Humboldt last week. He has for some time been conducting a charitable hospital in western Africa, and has had some experience in hunting the big game of the African jungles. Dr. Norman is most welcome. Dr. Hughes went below on the Humboldt.

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Eastern Shirt Waists Blouses and Children's Suits

Just received a fine line of Ladies' and Misses

Shirt Waists and Blouses. Also a new line of

Children's Suits. These lines comprise some

of the latest Eastern creations. We are offer-

ing these goods at prices within reach of all.

THE CITY STORE

DONALD SINCLAIR, Proprietor

WRANGELL

ALASKA

Clothing

Clothing

Clothing

Clothing

Clothing

Cloth'ng

For a limited period
we will sell clothing
at greatly-reduced
prices.

Now is your time to get a
good suit of clothes cheap

St. Michael
Trading Co.

Alaska's Magazine.

Bright, Crispy,
Energetic,

Devoted entirely to Alaska and its
Wonderful Resources. The July
number is now in the press, and
will soon be ready for distribution

Just the thing to Send East.

Be sure and order it from your
Local News Dealer.



BUCK HORN LOCATION.

Beginning at corner No. 1, a hemlock post four feet long, four inches square, in mound of stone and inscribed: U. S. S. 652-1-2-3 from which U. S. L. M. No. 11 bears north 76 degrees 33 minutes west, 782.7 feet.

Thence south 68 deg. 47 min. east, 1291 feet to corner No. 2, a hemlock post, from which a hemlock tree 5 inches in diameter bears south 65 deg. 45 min. west, 8.5 feet.

Thence north 10 deg. 45 min. east, var. 29 deg. 55 min. east, 390 feet to lodge line and 600 feet to cor. No. 3, a hemlock post from which a hemlock tree 5 inches in diameter bears north 15 deg. 15 min. east, 10 feet. Thence south 10 deg. 45 min. west, 200 feet to center of creek, 600 feet to corner No. 1, the place of beginning, containing 20,379 acres.

Thence south 68 deg. 47 min. east, 1291 feet to corner No. 2, a hemlock post, from which a hemlock tree 5 inches in diameter bears south 65 deg. 45 min. west, 8.5 feet.

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Thence south 68 deg. 47 min. east, 1291 feet to corner No. 2, a hemlock post, from which a hemlock tree 5 inches in diameter bears south 65 deg. 45 min. west, 8.5 feet.

Thence north 79 deg. 32 min. east, 1590 feet to corner No. 3. Thence south 10 deg. 45 min. west, 600 feet to corner No. 4, identical with corner No. 4 of Buck Horn location.

Thence south 79 deg. 32 min. west, 1590 feet to place of beginning, containing 19,251 acres.

TUSCARORA.

Beginning at corner No. 1, identical with corner No. 4 of Treasure Box, from which U. S. L. M. No. 11 bears north 57 deg. 32 min. east, 840.8 feet distant. Thence north 79 deg. 32 min. east along line 4-3 of Treasure Box, 1590 feet to corner No. 2, identical with corner No. 3 of Treasure Box. Thence south 10 deg. 45 min. west, 600 feet to corner No. 3, a spruce post, from which a hemlock tree 8 inches through bears south 40 deg. 15 min. east, 127 feet. Thence south 79 deg. 32 min. west, 1590 feet to corner No. 4, a hemlock post, from which a hemlock tree 5 inches through bears south 78 deg. 45 min. east, 213 feet. Thence north 10 deg. 45 min. east, 600 feet to corner No. 1, the place of beginning, containing 19,251 acres.

The variation of the compass at each corner post of each location of the above survey is 25 degrees 53 minutes east.

Total area embraced in said Johnston's lode mining claim in the four locations constituting his said claim, 75,162 acres.

No adjoining claims shown on the survey and none known to exist.

These locations as included in this application for patent are recorded in Vol. 13 of M. and W. pages 158, 162, 159, 129 of the records of Wrangell Alaska, Recording District.

JOHN JOHNSTON,
Attorney for Applicant.

It is hereby ordered that the foregoing notice be published in the ALASKA SENTINEL, a weekly newspaper printed at Wrangell, Alaska, for the statutory period.

JOHN W. DUNLAP,
Register.

First publication, October 12, 1905.

Last publication, November 16, 1905.

Alaska Sentinel.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

FRANCIS J. ALASKA.

Time is stage money to the husky hobo.

Every time a man makes love to his wife he makes a profitable investment.

If you can't do anything else you can at least keep out of the other fellow's way.

If there is any one a spinster really hates it is a woman who has had three husbands.

A New York man has started in business as a joke broker. He will look for his patrons among the broke jokers.

After making a strenuous effort to marry the man of her choice a woman is apt to be badly disappointed if she succeeds.

Pirates are destroying shipping and sacking towns on the Siberian coast. The czar should enlist those pirates in his navy.

King Alfonso ran down and killed a mule with his automobile recently. That wipes out one of the American navy's victories.

Dr. Kline claims that intemperance is caused by the text-books used in the schools. The schools have now received credit for about everything.

Nicholas of Russia has assured the zemstovists that he thinks Russia's recent experiences will do her good. Nicholas must believe in the efficacy of heroic treatment.

A New York society woman has started a model dairy in order to provide pure milk for babies. That's another anti-race suicide proposition which may well be encouraged.

A writer in the New York Times says he has discovered that poetry at the breakfast table is a great aid to digestion. Probably found something in the sausage he thought was doggerel.

As King of Sweden alone Oscar will receive as large a salary as he got for governing Sweden and Norway. The King has wisely decided not to go to war for the purpose of keeping the Norwegian end of his job.

Why are the railroads instituting a better observance of Sunday? They are cutting out the Sunday excursion. The railroads are not doing business for their health. Why are they cutting out the Sunday excursion? It must be they are doing this because they think it pays.

It is not likely that the Jews will go to East Africa, for the committee of the Zionist Congress sent to Africa to examine into the advisability of accepting the territory offered by the British government has reported unfavorably. The more enthusiastic Jews do not wish to stop anywhere short of Palestine.

Humanity is now between two fires on the germ proposition. On the one side are the bacteriologists, great and learned, who declare that microbes will eventually cause the extinction of the race. On the other side are bacteriologists, equally great and learned, who asseverate that without certain microbes the race would speedily cease to exist. How to dispose of the malevolent microbes without also killing off the benevolent microbes is the question that is now presented to our attention. If we fail to settle it perhaps we may console ourselves with the reflection that the human race has demonstrably existed for 10,000 years, from which we may reasonably argue that it will last as much longer—microbes or no microbes. As few of us will be present at the expiration of that period, we may safely spare our apprehension.

An American journalist returning after an absence of some years abroad comments upon the profuse application of titles which is becoming frequent in this country. The practice is essentially a modern one. Daniel Webster in his lifetime was never spoken of as "Senator" Webster, but always as plain "Mr." Webster. Nowadays, however, it is invariably "senator" this and that, and almost everybody has some kind of a handle to his name. Thus we have "Forecaster" Jones, "Undertaker" Smith, "Conductor" Robinson, "Superintendent of the Poorhouse" Brown, "Common Councilman" Shucks and "Selectman" Bumps and so on. If this kind of thing keeps on we shall end by resting our claims to respect and consideration upon those painfully minute social distinctions which prevail in Germany, where men or women inscribe their names in hotel registers with the addition of such descriptive phrases as "cousin to an apothecary" or "brother-in-law to a corporal."

We hear from some learned source, every little while, that this nation is degenerating. "Why," say the pessimists, "look at the revelations of municipal rottenness. See the outlaws if both capital and labor in their struggles. Note the exhibitions of graft among business men who want to know what there is in it for me. Watch the motions of the frenzied financiers working on the credulity of investors—

by wholesale swindling they make their millions." That is all true. But it is not true that this whole nation is going to the dogs. Not every man will stamp all higher considerations under his feet for his greed of dollars. There are multiplied thousands who care more for the public good than to be rich. There are the educators. They work for a mere pittance in order to educate the race. There are the ministers. Thousands of them live on a pittance in order that they may help men up spiritually. Thousands devote themselves to science and to art for the sake of humanity. Thousands give their best thought—and some their money—to public parks and libraries and asylums and homes for the friendless. Surely the mad race for dollars on the part of some is a bad tendency. But—the mass of the people are all right. They are not less honest, less brave or patriotic than their fathers. Devotion to family and to church and state is still strong in them. Despite abuses and wrongs the American people are making progress. They are growing wiser, more charitable, more brotherly. A nation that is rotten at the core cannot make that sort of progress.

We have been hearing much of late about the regeneration of the celestial empire. There has been talk about army and naval reorganization, railroads, the modernization of education, new finance (not of the "high" sort, let us hope) and what not under the auspices of China's most unselfish and enlightened statesmen. Why, the emperor has even approved a scheme for a sort of "correspondence parliament," modeled perhaps on American correspondence colleges. But all these tidings are not half so conclusive to the western mind as the latest consular report on the soap-and-towel invasion of China. Consul Anderson's painstaking though unpoetic treatment of the soap and towels question dissipates all lingering doubts. In 1903 Hangchow alone—Mr. Anderson's post—imported 7,801 dozen towels valued at \$3,154, and only a higher level of prices prevented a gain over the total of the previous year. The imports of soap, bar and toilet, into the same port in 1903 were valued at nearly \$22,000, and the figures for previous years show a steady growth. Last year a towel factory and a soap factory were established in China and both have been successful. Chicago is at the front in this trade. At some of the factories in the stockyards district soap for the Chinese trade is a specialty. It is not soap that we are proud of, but it is the kind of soap that China wants, "of low quality highly scented and gaudily decorated," to use Consul Anderson's phrase. The Japs, with no nice discrimination in their methods, have, however, of late been cutting into the trade by selling soap with bogus European and American labels. The business promises to develop rapidly, and while it cannot be said that "there are millions in it," as there were in Colonel Sellers' Chinese scheme, there is a reasonable profit in store for the American bearer of culture in the shape of towels and soap. The washing of the 400,000,000 population of China—what an inspiring ideal!

Rural Humor.



Silas—So yew didn't git th' bloo ribbon tew th' hog show last week?
Hiram—Naw, gosh hang it all! Th' judges went an' give it tew another hog frum Grassville, b'gosh!

"Look Pleasant."

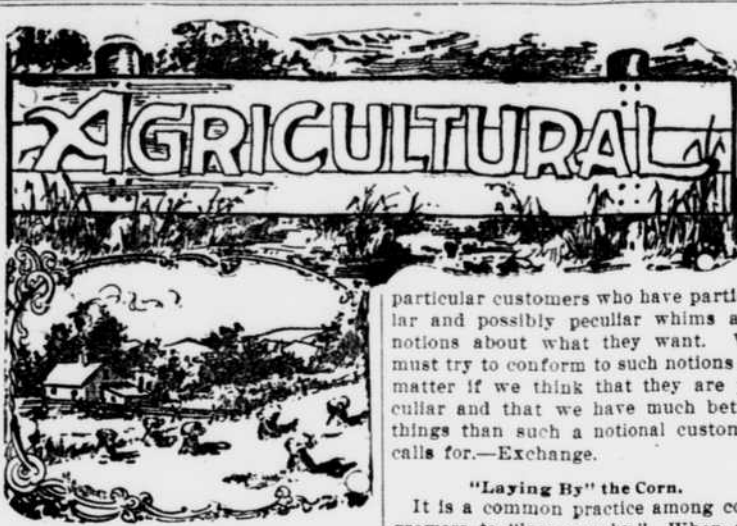
What would be the effect upon civilization if everybody would keep constantly in mind that suggestion of the photographer, "Look pleasant?" The most difficult part of the photographer's work is the effort to get the subject before the camera to rid himself of the cold, stiff, set expression of his face and to replace it by a genial, kindly look or a smile. He is not willing to reproduce the sifter until he succeeds, because he knows that the change of expression will transform the photograph.

How the habit of looking pleasant would revolutionize our natures, and civilization itself! If we could only get rid of the hard, eager, worried look habitual to many of us, not for the few seconds we stand before the camera, but for all our lives, how bright the world would grow!—Success Magazine.

Lake Turns Red.

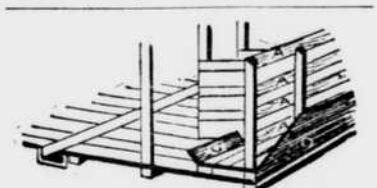
Lake Morat, in Switzerland, has the curious property, every tenth year, of turning red, owing to the presence of certain water plants, which are not found in any other lake in the world.

If there were chiggers in Bible days, what a time Nebuchadnezzar must have had with the itching on the inside of his stomach!



Practical Cow Stall.

The great principle that makes this stall a practical success is the fencing of the cow back to the ditch, says E. C. Eckert, in Pacific Homestead. The fence A A A is put on either side of the post to suit the length of the cow, or for a short cow can be moved toward the cow's head several inches by pulling on a four by four stud on the post next to the cow, then putting on the bars A A. The feed box is eighteen inches wide and the flange board in front of the cow seven inches high, which, on to the three by three stud underneath, makes the top edge ten inches high from platform. The



PLAN OF COW STALL.

latter is six feet six inches from the ditch to the front end of five foot posts.

The slanting manger is three feet from the floor of the feed alley and leaves an opening at the top of eight inches, where all the feed is placed in the feed trough, there being sufficient room at A (say six inches) for grain, ensilage or cut fodder to pass down, but hay, whole fodder or straw will not pass down, but will remain so that the cow can eat them through the bars (A).

The partitions between the cows are three feet six inches apart, four feet high and three feet six inches long. There are no partitions in front of the bars (A) except twelve inches above the bottom of the feed box, so that the cut feed and grain rations remain in its own cow's manger. But the whole length of the hay manger is clear from end to end, and, if wanted, any long fodder can be distributed in it in good shape. The platform should drop from manger to ditch not less than two inches.

Valuable for Dairymen.

Much more space is necessary properly and understandingly to describe the necessary combinations of food to make a properly balanced ration, than the average paper can give to the subject. The Department of Agriculture at Washington has issued some very good bulletins and some very poor ones. Decidedly one of the best is farmers' bulletin No. 22, which covers the subject of feeding farm animals quite exhaustively. It not only gives tables of balanced rations, but the analyses of different combinations and their digestibility. Write to the Secretary of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., for a copy of this bulletin. It will save you money if you will follow its teachings. Better send for it now so as to try and raise some of the crops which will furnish the valuable protein so necessary in a balanced ration.

Type of Silver Laced Wyandotte.

Although standing in a rather unnatural position, this Silver Laced Wyandotte is as good a bird as one often meets. He has true large open lacing so much desired in the breast and body feathers, but is rather light in neck and saddle for a high scoring show bird. This fowl, bred and owned by



SILVER LACED WYANDOTTE.

John C. Jodrey, of Massachusetts, was a prize winner at the last Boston show. This is a popular breed among Western poultry fanciers, who, however, do not fully endorse the type followed by Eastern breeders.

Whims of the Market.

It is well enough to know a good vegetable when you see it, and to try to have the best of everything. It is well to have high ideals. But they do not always pay. What the market gardener wants is cash for his products, and to get that he must furnish what the customer wants and is willing to pay for. Almost each market has its particular whims and vagaries. Or at times we meet with

particular customers who have peculiar and possibly peculiar whims and notions about what they want. We must try to conform to such notions no matter if we think that they are peculiar and that we have much better things than such a notional customer calls for.—Exchange.

"Laying By" the Corn.

It is a common practice among corn growers to "lay corn by." When the season is an exceptionally good one and when the soil is free from weeds seed corn may be laid by with no evil results. In a dry season or a wet season or where weeds and vines grow rapidly and in untold numbers, laying corn by is entirely out of the question. To lay corn by too often means to let the weeds alone, or it may mean to let the surface crust cake, crack open and through the maturing season allow the much needed moisture to leave through surface evaporation. If possible get the cornfield free of weeds and vines, and after the hard rains of June and early July are over and the summer drought sets in run through the corn once or twice with a shallow working tool. It leaves the surface level, prevents surface washing and conserves the moisture. Weeds require moisture. When they grow in corn they feed upon the same plant food, take the same moisture that the corn plant feeds upon. Should there be a shortage of either plant food or moisture, the weed gets its part and lets the corn plant go hungry and thirsty.

This is a very critical period in the life of the corn plant. If it is tended well, if it is to make its largest yields the work must be done at once. Delay means loss. Be ready for the rush when the rains cease.—W. B. Anderson, in Indianapolis News.

Straw Hats for Horses.

Those who are familiar with city life have noticed the straw hats with which horses doing heavy work are adorned during the summer. These hats are arranged so a sponge kept moist with water will lay on top of the head of the horse, held in place by the crown of the hat. If farmers would buy these hats and put them on to the horses the animals would be much more comfortable during the summer.

If it is not possible to buy one of these hats, the old-style straw hats may be readily fashioned to fit the horse. As the crowns are shaped somewhat different from the bought hats, a sponge would not stay in position, but in its place a number of large leaves—leaves from a grapevine would do—moistened with water, would assist in keeping the head of the horse cool. This appliance could be readily attached to the bridle with tapes. The illustration shows how an ordinary straw hat may be fashioned for the horse.

Care of Poultry Yard.

Where fowls are confined in rather close quarters during the summer it is a good plan to arrange so that the poultry yard can be cleaned or else divided in two or more sections so that one can be renovated while the other is being used. If the yard is of the ordinary garden soil it should be spaded under to the depth of the spade after first cleaning out the worst of the filth. Then sow this space to oats or rye and allow it to grow for two weeks; then turn the poultry into this yard and treat the other yard in the same manner.

Calves in Groups.

It is desirable to have calves come in groups where a large number of cattle are being kept and the calves are to be raised for beef. It is only in this way that uniformity in size, weight and finish can be obtained for the car loads of cattle that are to be sent to market. If there are but few cattle it is better to have only two groups of calves, one in the spring and one in the fall. It will be easier to care for them if they are in groups of about the same size than if they come at all months of the year.—Farmers' Review.

Garden Hints.

Keep the soil well stirred.
Sow winter beets and rutabaga turnips.
Keep the weeds out of the strawberry patch.
Hoe the lima beans and train them on the poles if necessary.

Layer the squash vines, covering the joints with fresh earth to prevent the borers killing them out.

For early ripening of the tomatoes keep the side branches trimmed off, and to prevent rot support the plant by tying to a stake or trellis.

Be on the lookout for bugs on the melon plants. Keep the ground well stirred and sift tobacco dust on the vines or cover them with mosquito netting.

It is of no use to think that continuous crops can be produced without continuous effort. When one crop is taken off the soil must be dug as deeply as in the first instance and fertilizer used as for the first crop.

WOMEN AND FASHION

A Woman of Tact.

The tactful woman is never the candid woman. The tactful woman is always a delight to her friends, while the candid woman somehow throws one into a little titter of unpleasant expectancy.

The candid woman will say to you, "My dear, I have something to say to you," and then proceeds to say it, and it is ever the fact that what your candid friend has to say to you "for your own good" is always unpleasant.

Now, the tactful woman overlooks her shortcomings, and, if she loves you well enough to play the part of missionary toward you, she finds a nicer way to help you remedy your mistakes than by telling you plainly and bluntly how very faulty are your actions.

The tactful woman is not the insincere woman. By no means should we confound the two. Indeed, the tactful woman is always tender of heart, and ready with sympathy, else her role would be easily guessed, which would spoil it all—spoil it all for us who love to see her coming because we know that while she is with us we will feel that we are at our very best, and that when she leaves us we will not be haunted with the thought that maybe, after all, we are not nearly so clever and bright as we thought ourselves.

It is not necessary to be characterless, to be ever agreeing with others in what they think, but the tactful woman knows when and where to disagree. When she meets some one as generous as herself—that is, willing that others should entertain their own views as well as they do theirs—then she holds to her own.

But there are folks, you and I know, as well as the tactful woman, who insist that they and they alone hold the right opinions of a certain or any situation. Then the tactful woman sinks self; not humbly or with any show of doing so, but so gracefully that there is not the least little sting felt by anybody. And the woman who can do this is generous.

Some women are born tactful, others learn the art, but alas! more are not born that way, and as many more never learn the art.—The Housewife.

Simple Dance Frock.



Pink messaline was used to build this simple but effective dance frock, which has a full circular skirt laid in tiny tucks over the hips and across back, and five deep tucks around the bottom. The same material also makes the deep girle on decollete bodice; the top part and short puff sleeve employing dotted messaline in same shade, bordered top and bottom by tiny ruffles of messaline. Two white lace butterflies give a pretty finish, and are set on just a trifle to the left, where a closing is made.

Women's Voices.

Women spend years in learning to play a musical instrument, in polishing their manners and in studying the mysteries of dress and fashion, yet their voices are left uncultivated, though on these depends in highest degree the charm of social intercourse. Go into a drawing room or a dining room crowded with women, and the din of the vocal discord is distressing, yet all this is conquerable by education and the conquering of it is one of the most important functions of education. The musical instrument most carefully to be cultivated is the human voice, from the earliest childhood to maturity.—New York Sun.

Wedding Gift Burden.

A young couple just starting in life, with only enough for simple and economical living, received at their wedding several hundred handsome, expensive and many of them ornate presents; presents from relatives whom they had never seen, from mere acquaintances and from people for whom they cared nothing. It took them years, as they said, to live down these presents. Many of them they simply put in a safe deposit vault; but they felt under obligation to each giver of gifts, and when, in turn, these friends and acquaintances were married, the young couple felt in duty bound not only to send them a present, but one that as nearly as possible approached in financial value that given them.

It behooves us to call a halt in the giving of engagement presents, and to curb as much as possible promiscuous giving in wedding presents. A wedding is a family rite, and an intimate sharing in it belongs to those alone who are nearest the bride and groom in blood and sympathy.

Mrs. Jefferson Davis.

Possibly the first woman in the hearts of the passing generation of the south is the wife of their beloved leader, the story of whose life has been so graphically told by Langdon Knight in his book, "The Real Jefferson Davis," says the Pilgrim.

Varina Howell Davis was born at Natchez, Miss., May 7, 1826, educated privately and married in 1845. The



MRS. DAVIS.

same year Mr. Davis was elected to congress, but resigned eight months later to engage in the Mexican war. While covering from severe wounds he received in battle they lived on their Mississippi plantation and afterward went to Washington during Jefferson Davis' two terms as senator and secretary of war. After his release from prison at the close of the war they lived abroad for three years, then returned to Mississippi.

Since her husband's death Mrs. Davis has lived in New York city a greater part of the time for health reasons. Only a strong character could go through such vicissitudes and preserve the calm serenity which is so dominating a trait of Mrs. Davis.

Good Housekeeping.

Wherein consists good housekeeping? For one thing it implies such keeping of house as makes everybody from daddy to the baby happy and comfortable. The housekeeper is responsible for the smooth running of the family machine. The order of the home depends upon her management. If she is a headless person who has no system, meals will never be in season, and things will be at sixes and sevens all through her domain. If she be a slave to her system, cramped by it and unable to give or take any freedom, the family will suffer. System must needs be elastic in the best regulated home.

In good housekeeping there are well-kept, tidy and clean rooms; dust and cobwebs are not in evidence. Breakfast, dinner and supper are appetizing meals, however simple. The house is restful. Old people enjoy its repose. The children bring their friends into the home sure of a welcome. The work is done; it does not drag. If there is a maid, she is loyal. She holds a relation of friendliness to the whole family and is not a mere hireling.

Good housekeeping means room for expansion in every faculty of soul and body. It takes no ordinary woman to be a perfect housekeeper and homemaker.—Christian Herald.

Women Behind the Throne.

Many years ago when Madame Katie Schmitt was a brilliant star at the Hofburg theater in Vienna she was presented by the empress to Francis Joseph and has ever since maintained an extraordinary ascendancy over her sovereign.

Kind-hearted and generous, Madame Schmitt is spoken well of by all the world. She has only one fault—says London Tatler—incurable extravagance. She buys everything that is offered to her and then gives it away. Over and over again has the emperor paid her debts. Up till now she has refrained from mixing in politics, but rumor asserts that she has been won over to the radicals on the occasion of her recent visit to Hungary; consequently there is much excitement in Vienna.

What Culture Is.

Culture is simply the perfect development of the life within. Culture is hopefulness of mind and heart, lightness of touch, deepness of insight, freshness of feeling. It has been said that were it not for the children the world would grow old. The cultured man is a child in his magical power of seeing things joyously, surprisingly. He retains the delight of the first impression, be it the beauty of a poem or the glory of an art creation or the loveliness of a landscape. To be able to see a familiar object the hundredth time with the same approach of surprise and charm and enthusiasm that you saw it the first time; to see with fresh eyes and feel with a fresh heart is one of the happy and helpful things some carry with them from childhood over into middle life, and a rare and fortunate few even down to old age.—M. J. McCleod.

A Woman's Worst Fault.

There are many situations in life that are pretty hard to bear, and which, at times, tax all our endurance, but they are never improved by either a display of temper or the indulgence of a tirade of which we are heartily ashamed after the heat of passion has cooled off. The one who keeps cool in any argument or disagreement of any kind always emerges

at the winning end of the game. The woman who rules her household through her temper and the fear of it which she inspires in others can never hope to be loved. She may be feared, and it is a thankless job to try to please her, but as for love—having no control over herself—she cannot hope to control others.

A temper never improves with age. If nursed and given way to when young in life, it gets worse and worse, until those who love you leave a sigh of relief when death comes as an emancipation from the thralldom.

And yet even the worst temper can be cured by thought and keeping a strict watch over one's self. One of the most passionate women it was possible to know cured herself by leaving the room and counting one hundred before she allowed herself to speak. It is a simple method, but certainly efficacious, given the wish to cure that which wrecks many homes.



Miss Almee Tourgee, only child of the late Judge Albion W. Tourgee, is expected to follow in the literary footsteps of her illustrious father. She has his poetic temperament.

Mrs. David Murray, of New Brunswick, N. J., has presented Johns Hopkins University with a valuable collection of books and relics illustrating the history and institutions of Japan, collected by the late Prof. David Murray.

Mrs. Frederick Krupp, widow of the famous gunmaker, has donated 200,000 marks for a convalescent laborers' home, to celebrate the fifth anniversary of the opening of the great Gruson works, near Magdeburg, Germany.

Lady Helen Forbes, in an English woman's periodical, has been considering "How superior a product the American girl is to the American man." But, going further, she spoils this statement by adding that this "product is educated for conquest."

Mrs. Fairbanks holds three collegiate degrees. She was graduated from the Ohio Wesleyan University at Delaware in 1872 in the same class with her husband. Afterwards she took the degree of bachelor of laws, and then took a full course in parliamentary and international law.

Elaborate Linen Gown.



Even the gowns intended to pay frequent visits to the cleansing tub of the laundress share in the universal elaboration of the season, but most of the trimming effects are arranged flat for these, so that the skill of the laundress may compass the best effects. The corsage is on blouse lines, box plaits adjusting the fullness, and the front is arranged to allow of the insertion of a separate chemisette. There is a smart frill over the shoulder and the sleeve is full and puffy, ending in a double frill above the elbow. The skirt is an exact circular cut, plaited over the hips, and with little diamond-shaped motifs applied at intervals upon the hem.

When People May Marry.

In France the minimum age for the man to marry is 18; for the woman, 16. In Spain the man must be in his nineteenth year, and the fair maid must have been "turned" 12. Practically the same law obtains in Switzerland. In Austria both "man" and "woman" are of age to marry when they have attained 14 summers. In Turkey there are two preliminary conditions stringently required in the case of marriage; both parties must be able to walk properly and both must be able to understand the necessary religious service.

A house should be well ventilated, even if your neighbors accuse you of assuming too many airs.

ALASKA SENTINEL

THURSDAY, OCT. 12, 1905.

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John D. Rockefeller fears some crank may attempt his life. Aged and of a nervous disposition, he imagines some one is ready to do him bodily harm and he has given attendants and servants at Forest Hill mansion in Cleveland the strictest orders to admit no one to the premises.

With the new school building erected during the past summer by the town of Wrangell, for the white pupils, of this district, no town can offer better school facilities. And then to be added to this is the building erected by the government for the natives, giving room for all the natives in Alaska who may desire to attend school. With this combination we defy competition in all this district.

It is to be presumed that that Alaska convention will be held in Seattle, Nov. 15th, and that every section of Alaska will be represented—if not by representatives in fact, then by manufactured proxies. Wrangell wishes it distinctly understood that she is not there, all because she does not approve of going to Seattle, Wash., Washington, D. C., nor any other place outside of Alaska to hold an Alaska convention.

That some may lose sight of the fact, SENTINEL desires to state that within a few miles of Wrangell are what is known as the Dry Straits, that by dredging a channel through the sand a distance of a few miles, the Wrangell Narrows, with its rocks and reefs, is cut out and the distance to Juneau is shortened about seventeen miles. This improvement can be made inside of a million dollars, making a perfectly safe route for either day or night.

Some merchants are talking strongly of moving to have a line of steamers put on between San Francisco and that place for the purpose of establishing trade relations, as they think Seattle wholesale dealers are becoming somewhat independent and exacting in their business methods. However that may be, it is to be hoped that Seattle business men will not forget the "goose that has laid the golden egg" for her for the past several years. Because of being close to each other, all Alaska is desirous of continuing business relations with Seattle; but our interests being mutual the center must not be all on one side of the ledger. We hope our friends will look at it in this light.

Bro. Frame, of the Transcript, claims that the Board of Home Missions has as good a right to promote a lobby at the seat of national government as anybody else. Right ye are, me b'y. But the simple fact that this board is the creature of a certain denomination should give it no more weight than if it stood on its own bottom. From what the SENTINEL has observed, ever since Alaska has been under the stars and stripes, this same denomination has dictated the policy of government, and no good has come of it except to supply places for a corps of hangers-on. All that the people of Alaska ask and what they shall insist upon in the future, to use President Roosevelt's language is "a fair deal." But this they can never expect so long as any church or sect is allowed to say what policy shall be pursued. It is for this reason that SENTINEL is so earnest in its declaration that church and state should be entirely separated.

The old frigate-of-war Constitution is fast falling to pieces in the Charleston navy yard, and will soon be totally destroyed. The historic old sea fighter engaged in over twenty battles during her lifetime—all of them successful—and has a warm place in the hearts of all true Americans. It is a lamentable fact that these old hulks that, during their prime, helped to place our country in the van of nations are allowed to pass out of sight. Some measures should be taken by congress to appropriate money for the preservation of the remaining few of these vessels. Several of the old men-o-war which have taken a back seat for our steel navy since the Civil War are now used as training ships for the navy, but in a few years these, too, will be put on the retired list, and it is hoped that something will be done to save them from total destruction. In the deep recesses of the heart of every Yankee schoolboy there is an indescribable feeling for anything—military or naval—that has been used in making American history, and the preservation of these relics of our wars will meet with the hearty approval of everyone of them. It is nothing of the older heads who wish to see these vessels saved.

It is estimated that 1,950,000 cases of salmon were packed in Alaska during the season just passed.

The famous Pat Crowe, who caused such a sensation by kidnapping the Cudahy youngster a couple of years ago, has been captured again.

Two editors and three printers of Juneau are jurymen at Ketchikan during the present term of court. Brains will invariably get recognition.

The revenue cutter Perry, a short time since, captured four Japanese fishing schooners, confiscated 30,000 salted salmon and burned all the fishing camps on Attu Island.

The Alaska-Treadwell people will very likely erect a smelter, soon, to treat the concentrates which are now being sent to Tacoma. A long-delayed move, and one that will save them money.

The "lone highwayman" in the Fairbanks district seems to be doing very well from a financial point of view. Since breaking jail at Fairbanks a short time ago, he has "turned several tricks"—all good ones.

Five millions of dollars have been expended in constructing means for bringing water to the various mining properties on Seward peninsula. If this brings the expected profit, there will be a little something going on out Seward way for a few years.

Reports from Haines say that there have been two recent cases of shooting at that place. On the 24th ult. a man by the name of Fairfield shot an Indian boy because the boy was helping Fairfield's intoxicated wife to get home. September 29, a soldier shot an Indian who had given him money with which to buy whiskey. The soldier failed to get the liquor, and when the Indian demanded the return of the money the fellow shot him. Neither case is serious.

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Trustee's Application to Enter Townsite.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE,
Juneau, Alaska, September 1, 1905.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that application has been made to this office by Marcus Fayette Inman, trustee for the townsite of Wrangell, Alaska, to enter and purchase at the minimum price, in trust, for the occupants thereof, all that certain tract of land situated on Wrangell Island, Etolin harbor, Sitka Straits, District of Alaska, contained within the exterior boundary of the Wrangell townsite, according to survey number 125, excepting such reserves as are shown by the field notes of said survey hereinafter referred to, more particularly described as follows:
Beginning at corner No. 1, identical with the U. S. initial monument No. 1; thence along meander line of Etolin harbor south 82 degrees 53 minutes, east 346 chains to corner No. 2; thence south 27 degrees 32 minutes, east 1,859 chains to corner No. 3; thence south 24 degrees 47 minutes, east 4,296 chains to corner No. 4; thence north 78 degrees 55 minutes, east 1,263 chains to corner No. 5; thence south 38 degrees 35 minutes, east 1,738 chains to corner No. 6; thence south 19 degrees 19 minutes, east 3,114 chains to corner No. 7; thence south 53 degrees 41 minutes, east 4,606 chains to corner No. 8; thence south 36 degrees 41 minutes, east 3,236 chains to corner No. 9; thence north 59 degrees 06 minutes, east 5,576 chains to corner No. 10; thence north 25 degrees 27 minutes, east 5,000 chains to corner No. 11; thence north 12 degrees 58 minutes, west 5,041 chains to corner No. 12; thence north 14 degrees 07 minutes, east 3,147 chains to corner No. 13; thence north 18 degrees 05 minutes, west 2,106 chains to corner No. 14; thence north 59 degrees 20 minutes, west 8,411 chains to corner No. 15; thence south 17 degrees 05 minutes, west 7,621 chains to corner No. 16; thence north 53 degrees 22 minutes, east 1,738 chains to corner No. 17; thence north 12 degrees 26 minutes, west 7,780 chains to corner No. 18; thence north 36 degrees 50 minutes, west 2,218 chains to corner No. 19; thence north 34 degrees 04 minutes, east 3,338 chains to corner No. 20; thence south 50 degrees 04 minutes, east 3,767 chains to corner No. 21; thence north 18 degrees 49 minutes, east 4,369 chains to corner No. 22; thence north 22 degrees 00 minutes, west 6,186 chains to corner No. 23; thence north 47 degrees 34 minutes, west 8,402 chains to corner No. 24; thence north 70 degrees 54 minutes, west 12,529 chains to corner No. 25; thence south 72 degrees 51 minutes, west 5,602 chains to corner No. 26; thence north 53 degrees 54 minutes, west 2,536 chains to corner No. 27.
Thence leaving meander line, Thence north 12 degrees 24 minutes, west 3,212 chains to corner No. 28; thence north 59 degrees 35 minutes, east 3,245 chains to corner No. 29; thence north 35 degrees 51 minutes, west 3,491 chains to corner No. 30; thence south 52 degrees 38 minutes, west 6,044 chains to corner No. 31; d. on meander line Etolin harbor; thence north 30 degrees 30 minutes, west 2,073 chains to corner No. 32; thence north 31 degrees 41 minutes, west 9,662 chains to corner No. 33; thence north 25 degrees 19 minutes, east 5,440 chains to corner No. 34; thence north 27 degrees 14 minutes, west 14,243 chains to corner No. 35.
Thence leaving meander line, Thence north 60 degrees 00 minutes, east 42,136 chains to corner No. 36; thence south 30 degrees 00 minutes, east 84,468 chains to corner No. 37; thence north 43 degrees 15 minutes, west 64,840 chains to corner No. 38; thence north 36 degrees 40 minutes, west 10,225 chains to corner No. 39, on meander line Zimovia Straits.
Thence along meander line of Zimovia Straits, Thence north 10 degrees 8 minutes, west 11,940 chains to corner No. 40; thence north 88 degrees 58 minutes, west 8,215 chains to corner No. 41; thence north 89 degrees 21 minutes, west 4,388 chains to corner No. 42; thence north 18 degrees 41 minutes, west 5,885 chains to corner No. 43; thence north 1 degree 02 minutes, west 4,492 chains to corner No. 44; thence north 17 degrees 58 minutes, east 4,261 chains to corner No. 1, the place of beginning.
Also a small island described as follows: Beginning at corner No. 1 which bears south 23 degrees 13 minutes, east 3,388 chains, thence south 22 degrees 58 minutes, east 3,458 chains to corner No. 18; thence south 61 degrees 50 minutes, east 2,699 chains to corner No. 19; thence north 36 degrees 10 minutes, west 3,830 chains to corner No. 20; thence south 65 degrees 42 minutes, west 2,699 chains to corner No. 1, the place of beginning, containing a net area of 378.23 acres, excepting and excluding the following described lands and reserve: Presbyterian Mission Reserve, beginning at corner No. 1 from which corner No. 29 Wrangell townsite bears south 29 degrees 55 minutes, west 3,801 chains; thence north 24 degrees 30 minutes, east 6,061 chains to corner No. 2; thence south 67 degrees 00 minutes, west 1,912 chains to corner No. 3; thence north 22 degrees 00 minutes, east 1,515 chains to corner No. 4; thence south 67 degrees 30 minutes, west 10,338 chains to corner No. 5; thence north 22 degrees 30 minutes, west 4,561 chains to corner No. 4; Reserve 3; thence north 62 degrees 30 minutes, west 2,165 chains to corner No. 3; Reserve 3; thence south 22 degrees 30 minutes, west 3,165 chains to corner No. 2; Reserve 3; thence south 82 degrees 19 minutes, west 324 chains to corner No. 7; thence north 63 degrees 30 minutes, west 3,393 chains to corner No. 8; thence north 6 degrees 15 minutes, west 3,367 chains to corner No. 1, the place of beginning, containing 7,514 acres.
U. S. Reserve No. 2, described as follows: Beginning at corner No. 1 from which point corner No. 31 bears south 30 degrees 45 minutes, west 41 chains; thence north 34 degrees 28 minutes, west 1,855 chains to corner No. 2; thence north 52 degrees 32 minutes, east 2,220 chains to corner No. 3; thence south 34 degrees 28 minutes, east 1,355 chains to corner No. 4; thence south 52 degrees 30 minutes, west 2,877 chains to the place of beginning, containing an area of 25.1 of a acre.
U. S. Reserve No. 3: Beginning at corner No. 1 from which point corner No. 27 Wrangell townsite bears south 14 degrees 20 minutes, west 6,247 chains; thence north 55 degrees 00 minutes, west 3,165 chains to corner No. 2; thence north 22 degrees 30 minutes, east 3,165 chains to corner No. 3; thence south 65 degrees 00 minutes, east 3,165 chains to corner No. 4; thence south 22 degrees 30 minutes, west 3,165 chains to corner No. 1, the place of beginning, containing an area of one (1) acre.
U. S. Reserve No. 4: Beginning at corner No. 1 from which point corner No. 27 Wrangell townsite bears south 59 mi 21 degrees, west 15,209 chains; thence north 38 degrees 00 minutes, west 3,771 chains to corner No. 2; thence north 58 degrees 00 minutes, west 2,651 chains to corner No. 3; thence south 22 degrees 30 minutes, east 3,771 chains to corner No. 4; thence south 58 degrees 00 minutes, west 2,651 chains to corner No. 1, the place of beginning, containing an area of one (1) acre.
Final proof will be made before the Register and Receiver of the United States Land office at Juneau, Alaska on December 1, A. D. 1905.
CHAS. E. DAVIDSON, Register.
CHAS. E. WEBER, JOHN G. GRANT, CHAS. H. BRYANT, Witnesses.
Any person claiming adversely any portion of the above described tract, or who desires to make protest, must appear at the date and place of making final proof and make such protest.
JOHN W. DUDLEY, Register.

Notice of the above application will be published in the ALASKA SENTINEL, a weekly newspaper printed at Wrangell, Alaska, which I hereby designate as the newspaper published nearest the land described in said application.
JOHN W. DUDLEY,
Register U. S. Land Office,
Juneau, Alaska.
First publication, September 14, 1905.
Last publication, October 19, 1905.

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